

## SPORTS



Michaela Kotcova, of Czechoslovakia, was the best entrant in her country's team in a recent Moscow versus Prague rhythmic gymnastics encounter at Moscow's Druzhba all-purpose gym, held as part of the Days of Prague in Moscow sports programme.

### SKIING IN KAVGOLOVO

Blanka Pauli, of Czechoslovakia, has won the fourth stage of the women's world skiing cup covering five kilometers on the 1981 Winter Olympic Sarajevo course in 16 min 45 sec. Trailing her were Anne Johnson, of Norway, and Nadezhda Shumskaya of the USSR.

Another four Soviet entrants, including Olympic titlist Raisa Smetanova, made the top ten.

Nina Blanka Pauli and Britt Petersson, of Norway, held the top standings of 83 points each. Interestingly, Petersson came fourth in the latest race.

Alexander Zaytsev, of the

USSR, won the 13 km third stage of the men's world cup. Celebrated John Mielo, of Finland, placed second. In 44.13.0 and Mikhail Devyatov, of the USSR, came in third in 44.27.8.

Another four Soviet entrants made the top ten.

Last year's cup holder American Bill Koch leads the cup standings with 39 points, followed by Swede Thomas Wasberg (38) and Zaytsev (31), who won the 1981 cup.

The next cup stages are due at Kavgolovo, outside Leningrad on February 10-20.

### BATHIONISTS HOLD THEIR LAST

In the Italian city of Anteriva where the next world biathlon championship is to take place on February 21-27, a sort of rehearsal has been held. It was a 20 km race counting towards the World Cup.

The many-line Olympic champion Frank Ullrich, from the GDR, has shown that on the

eve of the World Cup he is in good shape. He came first in 1 hr 10 min 16 sec.

### BALDERIS

#### IN THE RUNNING AGAIN

The USSR national, which gave a brilliant account of themselves in January games versus leading NHL clubs in North America, have twice taken on Finland in the "Rudé Právo" newspaper tournament.

Apparently the visitors were too complacent in the first encounter which was a 3-3 draw, but rallied to win the next, 7-3.

The USSR side featured practically all the North American tour players, and coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Vatutin called up, after a long break. Riga Dynamo striker Helmut Balderis, who netted a goal in the first game,

now that winter has set in real earnest young sports enthusiasts in Moscow are flocking to their

### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and gives in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### CHANGE OF LEADERS IN WORLD CUP

Changes have again been made to the Alpine world cup standings after the men's super-giant slalom at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and women's special slalom at Maribor, Yugoslavia. Switzerland's Peter Lüscher won the men's event to capture the overall cup lead with 180 points, outdistancing his compatriot Pimmin Zurbriggen and Austrian Hans Enn. American Phil Mahre, the previous leader and twice cup winner, has 146 points and Zurbrig-

gen has 138. Peter Müller of Switzerland, who had led for a long time but apparently failed to recover from a serious injury he suffered on the Sarajevo Olympic course, has 123 points and renowned Swede Ingemar Stenmark has 107, followed by Austria's Hartl Wehrather with 100.

Erika Hess of Switzerland at long last won a cup stage, at Maribor, after undergoing surgery.

Under most stringent conditions — of the 72 starters only

34 made it to the finish, and in the second run the 50 garter were reduced to 48. The course was iced over and there was nearly zero visibility.

Hanns Wenzel of Liechtenstein placed second and Ann Krebsbichler of Austria, third. Wenzel is now the overall leader with 170 points, having edged American Tamara McKinney (162), followed by Hess with 160, Elisabeth Kirchler of Austria with 142 and West Germany's Inga Epple with 107 points.

### LAOOC dominated by

#### people remote from sport

The commercial approach to the Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles jeopardizes the very spirit of the Olympic movement, said Teague Ayale, an outstanding athlete-leader of Ethiopia, on his return from the United States.

The policies pursued by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) which consists of people who are remote from sport and who mostly represent Big Business, noted Ayale, will result in the reduced representation of athletes from the developing countries at the Games. He pointed, among other things, to the decision taken by LAOOC to almost double the cost (as against that paid during the Moscow Olympics) for the stay in the United States by the athletes taking part in the Olympics.

The entrants competed in pairs and this provided for practically uninterrupted competition. Each run (six altogether) — lasted 4.5 seconds, and the figure

### WATER SKIERS IN A SWIMMING POOL

A total of 30 top Soviet water skiers recently attended a contest at the Moscow Olimpiysky swimming pool, where the traditional launch was replaced by a towing device, and despite the relatively small length of the swimming pool (50 metres), the competitors managed to perform several complex figures.

Incidentally, water skiing in a swimming pool using a special towing device originated in this country. This was the third such figure-skating national competition at the height of winter. Marina Cheresova, from Dubna, last year summer national champion bronze medallist, won the women's event with 10,790 points, and Stanislav Kornev, also from Dubna and European winner in this event of the water skiing competition programme, was the top male competitor with 12,140 points.

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Competition winner Marina Cheresova going through her past.

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# THE WORLD

## Andrei GROMYKO: we must breathe new life into detente

(Continued from page 1)

### USSR FOR HONEST AGREEMENT

In what concerns the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, continued Gromyko, the Soviet Union proposes a simple and honest agreement. As has been noted by Yuri Andropov, we want not a single missile, or plane more in Europe than are possessed by the North Atlantic Alliance. We are for a balance at the lowest possible level, but balance and equilibrium there must be.

If the other side wanted agreement, it would not indulge in praise for a patently unacceptable proposal based on imperial ambitions, nor would it avoid emissaries throughout the world to deceive people. Instead it would engage in husselike work at the negotiating table.

The crux of the matter is, however, that Washington's "zero option" is prompted not by a desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union, but by the wish to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe at whatever cost. Only those who wish to remain blind to the real situation could fail to see this.

Should the now American nuclear missiles be deployed on European soil it would be naive not to expect the Soviet Union to take appropriate measures to retain the existing balance. Balance, in this case, will be at a higher level of armaments. Such a turn of events could hardly strengthen anyone's security.

### THE MIDDLE EAST NEEDS A JUST PEACE

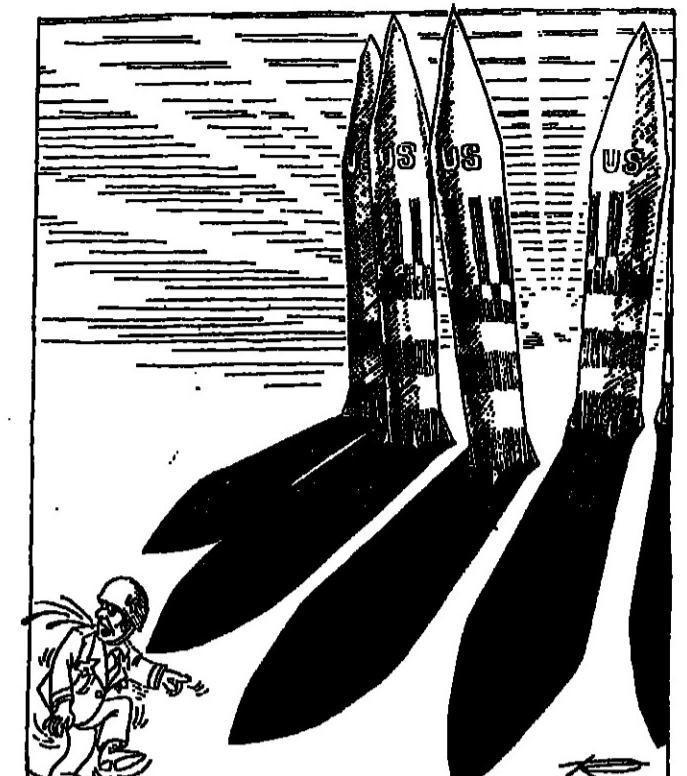
Andrei Gromyko stressed the need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through a collective effort by all interested parties. Even those who once entertained certain illusions concerning the policy of separate anti-Arab deals have seen for themselves what these have led to. Under the eyes of the world, Israel and its patrons have actually occupied the whole of Lebanon. Together with Israel, they are tearing the country apart thus not only violating the UN Security Council's decisions, but also going back on their own promises. The Soviet Union condemns outright this imperialist policy.

### INTERNATIONAL PIRACY

"Quite recently," Washington announced its plan for the establishment of the so-called central strategic command encompassing a large area in South-West Asia and the Middle and Near East including up to twenty countries.

This is a doctrine of international piracy. Its philosophy is very simple: if Washington does not like a particular internal change taking place in the countries in that region, it will stop at nothing in order to instill the order it would like to see there with sword and fire. Each state with a genuine concern for its independence and sovereignty cannot but reject this plan with indignation.

The Soviet Union firmly rejects all pretensions claims by the United States, or any other nation, to impose its laws or method of government on other countries and thus interfere in their domestic affairs.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

## Indira Gandhi on Non-Alignment Summit

Diplomatic, economic development, the struggle for disarmament and elimination of the last pockets of colonialism are the most urgent problems facing the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held on March 7-11 in Delhi. This was declared by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in an interview with the "National Herald" newspaper. She said she believed that the non-alignment movement could contribute to the cause of disarmament by taking joint actions for peace and curbing the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons.

Indira Gandhi pointed out that, as a future Chairman of the non-alignment movement, she would be guided by the common principles shared by all the non-aligned member-countries. The main aim is to preserve and consolidate the movement so as to solve successfully all the numerous and complex problems facing the non aligned countries.

Anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism remain the backbone of the movement, she said. Each member must constantly and consistently support the national liberation struggle waged by the peoples who are suffering from the colonial yoke.

## VIEWPOINT

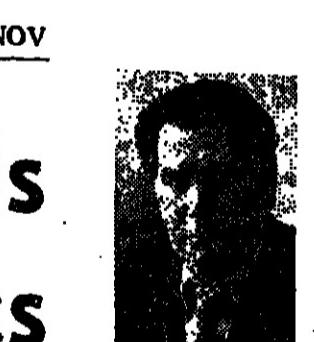
Gleb SPIRIDONOV

## Raw materials and politics

While scientists are busy calculating how long various global non-renewable energy and raw materials will last, the consumption of these raw materials has increased dramatically and in fact has doubled every ten to 15 years since the war.

Nature has graced the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America with an abundant and as yet unexploited supply of mineral resources. Due to inferior economic progress only a small proportion of these minerals are being used, whereas the leading capitalist nation, the USA, which also has an abundance of raw materials, imports more than 50 per cent of its raw materials. West European nations and Japan now import raw materials even more.

The fact that non-renewable raw materials on the earth are limited plus their uneven distribution and the imbalances between many countries' resources and their economic development is one of the most critical causes of serious difficulties and



Gleb SPIRIDONOV

phosphates and other minerals. They helped open 50 oil and gas deposits in India. The USSR is also assisting in the development of the oil and gas industries in Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya and other countries.

It is quite important for the development of independent national economies in these countries that Soviet economic and technical assistance, in many cases, goes beyond just prospecting and extracting raw materials and aims to create multi-sector economic complexes. For example, the USSR helped India build up a fuel and power complex. Including prospecting, extracting and processing for oil and coal, it took part in the building of thermal stations and power engineering machine-building complexes as well as a whole range of projects involving iron ore extraction, steel manufacturing with a steel-pig iron-rolled iron cycle and in the production of equipment for steel mills.

Consistently guided by the policy of equitable and mutually beneficial international economic relations, the Soviet Union gives economic and technical aid to help the developing countries advance their raw material base and consolidate the independence of their economies. It does not seek any economic privileges, concessions or profits from the industrial. It has helped build, for example, the "Solidarity" second industrial complex.

Many developing nations are now trying to make fuller use of their natural resources to bolster their economic independence, and the USSR is helping them all it can and without any strings attached. In several Asian and African countries Soviet experts and organizations have conducted wide-scale prospecting for large commercial mineral deposits and helped build 20 projects for extracting iron and non-ferrous ores,

conflicts in international relations.

During the 30 years since the collapse of colonialism the industrial capitalist nations have pumped more riches mainly raw materials — out of the liberated countries, than did the metropolises from their colonies in the previous 300 years. The US corporations have particularly profited from plundering the developing nations. For each dollar invested in those countries under the guise of "aid", the US multinationals made more than 4.5 dollars during the 70s, and such "aid" quite often has military-political strings attached. In recent years the developing countries have had an increasingly raw deal on the world markets which are regulated by the monopolies. From its birth the Soviet state has consistently favoured the independent economic development of all peoples and opposed all forms of discrimination in world and economic relations.

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# THE WORLD

## GLOBAL SABOTAGE

(Continued from page 1)

This global sabotage and disruption launched by Washington is an attempt to provide a pseudo-ideological basis for the imperialist and expansionist policy practised by the United States in all directions — military and strategic, political and economic. The crusade against communism declared by the American president last summer in his London speech, is no less than an offensive against all those who do not agree with the arbitrary policies of dictat imposed by Washington. By making malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and the socialist world, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in defiance of world opinion, the American administration appears to be trying to justify its pretensions of being a government to which all is permitted.

The declaration lays bare once again the essence of American policy which is aimed at intensifying enmity and an unabashed arms race as well as uniting all reactionary regimes and forces on a platform created by Washington. The American leaders still see the world in terms of confrontation and power politics, and methods of coercion as being the most effective means of solving all problems.

Today it is even clearer than yesterday, says TASS, why the United States does not want to agree to put an end to the arms race and why it evades all discussions of the peace program put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

In Soviet leading circles it is believed that this policy by Washington aimed at undermining the foundations of international relations and at dragging other countries into a conflict with the United States and its allies, they point out, intend to use the regional force of security and defence to suppress national liberation movements.

### FACTS and EVENTS

© The Pakistani military regime has unleashed another campaign of repression against the opposition. In recent days, leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, the Tehrik-i-Talibani Party, and other major political parties were jailed. Soon they will come before a military tribunal on charges of violation of martial law regulations.

PYM ADMITS  
COOPERATION

WITH CHILEAN JUNTA

London. The Thatcher government is expanding its links with the fascist regime of General Pinochet who has the lives of tens of thousands of Chilean patriots on his conscience.

"The Guardian" newspaper reports that Britain is getting ready to supply Chile with enriched uranium. An agreement on these deliveries was reached during a visit made to London last November by the head of the Chilean Atomic Energy Commission, General Brady, who had talks with the Minister of State, Department of Trade, Peter Rees.

Following the military conflict in the South Atlantic, cooperation between London and the fascist junta in Santiago has lifted to a new level. According to British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Francis Pym, Chile gave Britain all required help at the time of the conflict.

### EXPLOSION SAVES METAL

Explosive deformation is a new and effective solution to the problem of saving metal. Under the guidance of Professor Khrustalev, of the Institute of Metal Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a machine has been invented which works on this principle. It is designed

for the shaping of the metal sheets which are used for the back axles of cars and battery-powered trucks, as well as for the bottoms of compressed gas cylinders.

The efficiency of the new machine is ensured thanks to the high degree of automation involved in the technological cycle of shaping by explosion and the guaranteed repeatability of the process. Excellent results have been obtained from tests on the machining of metal up to 12 millimetres thick and having a diameter of up to 650 millimetres.

### VEGETABLE CALLED 'POMATO'

Scientists in the Philippines have produced a new type of experimental vegetable which they have called "pomato". By crossing the potato and tomato they have obtained a hybrid which produces both stem and root crops.

### OF INTEREST

## USA SHELTERS NAZI CRIMINALS

Washington. The American officials may have been lying about the American authorities granting refuge to Nazi war criminals, the Reuters news agency has learned from Barney Frank, Democratic Representative from the State of Massachusetts, a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law of the Judiciary Committee in the US House of Representatives. He has said that his Subcommittee plans to look anew into these reports this spring or this summer.

The PAP news agency said that, when martial law was imposed, they had to leave Poland. They had to go to the United States, even though they had personally taken part in mass executions of civilians.

According to "The Washington Post", at least five thousand Nazis and collaborators were clandestinely sent to reside in the United States even though they had personally taken part in mass executions of civilians.

According to the American ABC television network, seven Nazi criminals are holding responsible posts in the CIA and in the Department of State and one in the Pentagon.

## COMMITTEE RAP'S ARBITRARY ACTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

### GENEVA

The UN Committee on Human Rights has adopted resolutions in which it sharply condemns Israel's policies on the occupied Arab territories, illegal annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and regular glaring violations of human rights. The resolutions note that Israel constantly violates the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in defiance of world opinion.

These documents condemn the Israeli policies of building paramilitary settlements on lands from which the native Arab population was expelled by force, the takeover of Arab property as well as the plundering of objects of national archaeological and cultural value. The Committee demands an immediate cessation of the cruel reprisals against the Arab fighters who want freedom and the right to self-determination including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The declaration lays bare once again the essence of American policy which is aimed at intensifying enmity and an unabashed arms race as well as uniting all reactionary regimes and forces on a platform created by Washington. The American leaders still see the world in terms of confrontation and power politics, and methods of coercion as being the most effective means of solving all problems.

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## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

ANOTHER WELL HAS NOW BECOME OPERATIONAL AT THE URENGOI OIL FIELD IN WESTERN SIBERIA. The oil is gushing from one of the bottom layers.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO BUILD A HYDROTECHNICAL SYSTEM ON THE VOLGA, WHICH WILL RAISE THE CAPACITY OF MOSCOW'S WATER SUPPLY BY THE LATE 80s. Once in service, it will provide an extra 1,000,000 cu m of water daily. At present each Muscovite consumes over 600 litres of water per day for household needs.

PERM, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN THE URALS, IS TO HAVE A METRO OF ITS OWN. Leningrad experts are designing two lines, which will link the centre of that city on the Kama River with industrial zones and large residential areas on the other bank of the river. Another six cities will have metros in the 80s.

THE STAGE-BY-STAGE INTRODUCTION OF PAY RISE FOR MINERS IN THE COUNTRY'S MAIN COAL BASINS, WHICH BEGAN LAST YEAR, IS NOW OVER. From the beginning of 1983 the last group of 400,000 miners received an average rise of 27 per cent. Simultaneously several other categories of workers in Industries got 10-12 per cent rises in January.

TESTS ARE OVER IN A FREIGHT DIRIGIBLE. Braving a strong wind it made an easy job of lifting a mammoth power line pylon, showing high manoeuvrability. According to the inventors, these dirigibles of revolutionary design will be put to good use in the economy.

A CENTENARIANS' CLUB HAS BEEN SET UP IN A VILLAGE IN UZBEKISTAN, IN CENTRAL ASIA. 54 farmers are members, the youngest of them being 101, while the oldest, 95-year-old Murat Kuchkarev, has been elected chairman. The long-livers intend to form a folklore group, and to pen a book on the history of their cooperative.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR OIL INDUSTRY

The Soviet Union has occupied a firm hold on the first place in the world in oil production for almost ten years, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In 1983 it is planned to extract 616 million tonnes.

Our oil resources allow us to face the future with confidence. We should not forget however, stresses the paper, that we are dealing with irrenewable natural resources.

This is why it is so important that we use our geological oil resources as economically as possible. Studies have shown that given present technology, more than half of this most valuable of raw materials stays in the worked strata. If only part of it were used for further extraction many extra millions of tonnes of oil would be produced at the fields now in operation.

Over the past decade research has been carried out and tests conducted to find new methods of raising the oil yield for every stratum. The results arrived at have been incorporated into a comprehensive programme now being implemented.

By the beginning of the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-85) some of the new methods had already been introduced into industry. Over the past two years they were instrumental in extracting about 8 million tonnes of oil against the 5.4 million tonnes fixed in the programme.

#### RICHES OF THE DESERT

There is plenty of oil, as well as coal and, especially, gas to be found in deserts, writes Agdashlan Babayev, director of the Institute of Deserts, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the ZNANIYE-SILA magazine. At present many millions of people in this country make use of energy deriving from the Central Asian gas deposits such as Shalysh, Achak or Gash. For several years now natural gas from the deserts of Central Asia has been fed to the

## METRO UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 14 CITIES



The interior of the Ploshchad Mardzhanishvili and Isani Metro stations in Tbilisi.

Metro construction is currently under way in 14 Soviet cities. The subways in the USSR carry a daily total of nine million people, including about seven million in Moscow alone.

Planners in the Soviet Union seek to make sure that every city with over one million inhabitants will have a Metro of its own. So far, subways have been built in eight Soviet cities. By 1980 they will have been opened in another six cities. Among other projects designers are working on Metros for major industrial centres in the country's east.

Soviet Metro-builders share their experience with colleagues in other countries. Work, for example, is now in progress in Prague on a subway station to be called Moskva, which has been designed by Soviet architects.

### New deep-water berth for Leningrad

A new deep-water berth for Leningrad has gone into operation for the loading and unloading of major vessels.

In an effort to help the builders, Soviet industry has started to manufacture, for the first time in this country, high-pressure reinforced concrete pipes some three metres in diameter, as well as pipe-layers of higher capacity, and other machines.

These new machines will not only make negotiating the obstacles and the operations for lining the canal bed with con-

crete much simpler, but will also drastically cut the cost of the work involved.

The canal will only flow underground through the city in some places. Along most of its length it will be in the open, reaching a width of forty kilometres.

The first thirty kilometres of the canal have been opened. It will convey water from the mountain Bartogai reservoir to the Kazakh capital at the height of the crop-growing season. Many farms in the Alma-Ala region will thus be saved from the damaging effects of drought.

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the damaging effects of drought.

These new machines will not

only make negotiating the ob-

stacles and the operations for

lining the canal bed with con-

crete much simpler, but will

also drastically cut the cost of

the work involved.

The canal will only flow un-

derground through the city in

some places. Along most of its

length it will be in the open,

reaching a width of forty kilo-

metres.

The first thirty kilometres of

the canal have been opened. It

will convey water from the

mountain Bartogai reservoir to

the Kazakh capital at the height

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# Mikhail Roshchin

Let us bow to the Theatre, I owe a lot to it, says the 50-year-old playwright and prose writer Mikhail Roshchin. Life is full of phenomena which belong at once to the present day and to eternity; to tears and laughter; an association with the Theatre may look trivial but to immerse oneself in it leads to the discovery of mystery.

I don't see anything contradictory in the fact that I write prose and plays, Roshchin goes on. I look for the most poignant literary form to express the poignancy of life. The appearance of a play or of a story depends on life.

The first short story by 15-year-old Roshchin was printed in the "Moskovsky Komsomolet" newspaper. He wrote his first play when he was 30. To date Roshchin has eight books of prose and 14 plays, which have been published in several collections, to his credit.

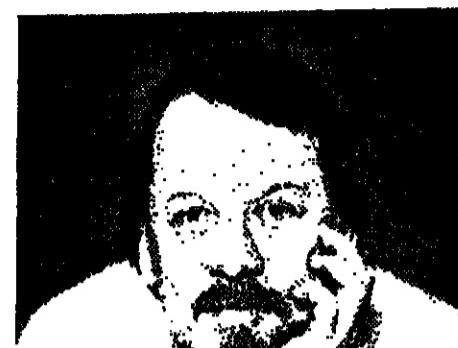
Mikhail Roshchin is constant in his pre-fers.

In literature my subject is the young man embarking on an independent life, he says. The romantic and inexperienced hero clashes with reality. This is not simple, can be painful and sometimes tragic.

Roshchin feels contemporary life surprisingly well. He is attracted not by what is of the moment, fashionable or transitory, but by the eternal and most important — by the theme of man's fear for man, the struggle for him, a desire to help, to support and to think things over together with him.

Plays by Roshchin which he wrote 15 to 20 years ago still attract large audiences today at many theatres. Such works, for instance, as "New Year—Old Style", "Fisted to Do Good", and "Valentin and Valentina".

No matter what I write — tragedy or comedy — I try to show the truth, says Roshchin. I see this as my main task as a writer and playwright. The modern play has to be truthful above all



else. It should lash us with its truth like a whip. This is a skill the playwright has to learn. We have to learn the truth of imagery, but the truth about human relations has to come first.

Staunch, brave and honest people are the subject of his latest play, "Mother-of-Pearl Zinida", which is being produced by Oleg Yefremov, chief director of the Moscow Art Theatre. The first night of "Anna Karenina", another Roshchin's play, will take place in the spring at the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre. Based on the novel of the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, it is to be produced by Roman Vilyuk under the general direction of Yevgeny Simonov, the theatre's chief director.

Maxim ZILINOV

### MONUMENTS OF THE MOSCOW KREMLIN

"The Historical, Architectural and Artistic Monuments of the Kremlin in Moscow" is a recent title from Iskusstvo, the Moscow publishers. The album, the first in many-volume series to be devoted to "The State Museums of the Moscow Kremlin", is dedicated to the history of the Soviet Kremlin from 1917 to our days and serves as a prologue to the entire edition.

It describes the role and significance of the Kremlin in the revolutionary events of 1917. The author tells us about the Lenin memorial placed within the Kremlin walls, and describes in great detail his study and plan. The chapters on the architectural monuments of the ancient citadel are of great interest.

### MELODIA'S RECORDINGS

#### RUN INTO MILLIONS

More than two hundred million records a year are released by Melodia, the sole manufacturer of records in this country. Melodia's recordings are vastly popular not only on the internal market, but also with music lovers in many other countries.

The company specializes in every kind of music — classical and modern, serious and light — including pop and rock and country style. It puts out recordings of the songs of different nations, of performances by famous musicians, of theatre productions, poetry recitals and fairy tales for children, to name but a few areas of its activities.

Last year, Melodia launched a unique scheme. In between now and 1990 it is to release an anthology consisting of 700 LPs devoted to the music of the peoples of the USSR. Work continues on another large series, "The World's Leading Musical Performers".

All in all, we will release about 1,100 new records this year, said the Melodia's General Director, Valery Sukharev.

### FACTS and EVENTS

Show. The exhibition "Finland Art 1900-60", at present to be seen at the Leningrad Central Exhibition Hall, is the most representative show of Finnish art to have been held to date in the USSR. On display are 400 paintings, drawings, and pieces

#### Berezovsky sonata found in Paris

A sonata for violin and cello by the 18th-century Russian composer Maxim Berezovsky remained undiscovered for two centuries until the score turned up in the music section of the National Library in Paris. The inscription on the title page gives the date and place of its composition — 1772, in the city of Pisa.

By this time, Berezovsky, who had been sent to Italy to perfect his mastery of music, had become an Academician at the Bologna Philharmonic Academy.

Only a few pieces by this talented composer have come down to us. In view of the find at the National Library we will now be able to hear the earliest Berezovsky's compositions.

**MATRYOSHKA DOLLS**

The first Russian Matryoshka doll was made and painted to the design of artist S. Matyutin in the 90s of the past century. It consisted of eight figures, the outer one depicting a girl wearing a sarafan frock and a kerchief, and holding a black rooster in her hands. The next, smaller, figure was a boy, and the girl-boy succession became smaller and smaller, each differing from the other, with the last, eighth, figure being a swaddled baby.

Matryoshka at once became popular, and early in the century they began to be mass produced. They also caught on abroad — every year they appeared at Leipzig Fairs where they were sold in their thousands.

The number of dolls in each Matryoshka varied from two to 24. The most popular were those consisting of three, eight, and 12 figures. In 1913 a 48-piece set was made for the toy exhibition in St. Petersburg.

Today, Matryoshka dolls are made in different parts of the country, differing in shape, colour, and national dress.

A new production at the Moscow Art Theatre is the play by the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, "The Living Corpse". Anatoly Biriuk is director and Katya is played by Alexander Karyagin.

In the photo: Anastasiya Vertinskaya as Prokofeva and Yuri Sogolovskiy as Karenin in "The Living Corpse".

### NYMPHE D'OR FOR SOVIET FILM

The Soviet musical telefilm "About You" has won one of the highest prizes at the 23rd International Television Festival in Monte Carlo — the Nymphe d'or awarded by the jury for the best script. The film was released by Eksan Studios. Script was by V. Kusnirov and the director was R. Nakhabov.

Television documentaries and feature films made by leading TV companies in 20 countries of the world were entered for the competition.

### 'PORGY AND BESS' ON THE BALLET STAGE

For the first time in this country, George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" will be performed as a ballet. It will be produced by Mikhail Lavrovsky, the chief ballet master of the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre. A group of American teachers and ballet masters have been to the rehearsal of this new ballet.

The production will open in June.

### BRECHT CELEBRATIONS

Moscow's All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature has held a series dedicated to Bertold Brecht, the outstanding German anti-fascist writer. The audience was addressed by literary critics who reviewed Brecht's heritage as a playwright, prose writer and essayist. The speeches were



Lotos, the well-known Vietnamese song ensemble has been on tour in Moscow. This group from Ho Chi Minh City performed old melodies, modern Vietnamese rhythms and folk songs of various countries. They prepared a special song cycle about modern Vietnam for their tour of Soviet cities.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## WHAT'S ON!

February 19-21

### THEATRES

### FILMS

Death in His Prime (Moscow, USSR). Soviet intelligentsia blow the cover of a group of foreign agents.

Cinema: 19 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera); 20 (mat) — Herbel, "Val Precautions" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 19 — Khrennikov, "Ballad of a Husar" (ballet); 20 (mat) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera); 20 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swing Beauty" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinakaya St.), 19 — Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera); 20 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Glazkov, "The Elder Son" (opera); 21 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkin St.), 19 — Lohar, "The Merry Widow"; 20 (mat) — Kholabych, "Trotterine B." (opera); 21 — Matyutin, "Girls in a Flirt" (ballet); 22 — Streuse, "Die Fledermaus".

Exhibitions:

Central Arbitr. Club (14/15 Krymskaya Embankment), 19 — 70 sheets of political drawings by Herbert Sander from the GDR. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Tolstoy.

Exhibition Hall, Moscow, Protection Society (14/15 Krymskaya St.), "Cosmos in Production", an exhibition using cosmic technology.

State Bank of the USSR (14/15 Krymskaya Embankment), 19 — 70 sheets of political drawings by Herbert Sander from the GDR. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Tolstoy.

Foreign exchange quotations for February 14, 1983

Currency Quotations in rubles

Australian dollar 100 76.22

Austrian schilling 100 4.27

Canadian dollar 100 58.57

English pound sterling 100 110.21

French franc 100 16.34

FRG mark (Deutsche mark) 100 39.83

Indian rupee 100 7.10

Netherlands guilder 100 26.98

Norwegian krone 100 18.19

Swedish krona 100 9.78

## BUSINESS



Jacques Pock which for more than two decades has maintained close business contacts with Soviet foreign trade associations. The first Soviet cars the firm ever bought were of the Moscow machine works made by the Lenin Komsomol Car Works, in Moscow.

Since the 70s, Jacques Pock has been buying from this country

### Contacts and contracts

Soviet customers account for more than one third of the overall output of the Czechoslovak clothing industry. Czechoslovakia also supplies the USSR with cloth. It will deliver almost two million metres of cloth to this country.

Five Soviet-made machine tools were recently delivered to the Schleemann Siemag company in West Germany under a contract signed by the firm with V/O Stankolimpot. Earlier Schleemann Siemag bought a batch of Soviet machine tools for machining large-size parts.

### Goods from Romania

A trade agreement between the USSR and Romania for 1983 envisages deliveries from the USSR of coke for the metal industry, coal, pig iron, ferrous and non-ferrous rolled metals, cotton, fertilizer, chemicals and other goods; goods produced at the projects built in the USSR with Romanian assistance within the framework of CMEA integration agreements: ferrous raw materials, natural gas, ferro-alloys, paper and pulp, asbestos, and finally, traditional types of machines and equipment: machine tools, power and mining equipment, trucks and road-building machines, ships and ship equipment, and aircraft.

Thomato buys timber, fabrics and other products from the USSR and with a growing share of agricultural machinery. Also the USSR will get carriage for shipping grain, pesticides, seed, and planting materials. Consumer goods and chemicals will still figure prominently on the Romanian export list.

### Rise in India's electricity output

Power engineering in India is growing space. According to the PTI news agency, the country's power stations generated between April and January of current 1982/83 fiscal year seven per cent more electricity

than in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

India's cooperation with the Soviet Union has been a vital factor in achieving improved output.

Under the sixth five-year plan for the country's social and economic development between 1980 and 1985, it is intended to increase the power electric stations' rating by 20 mln kW to 50 mln kW with aid from the Soviet Union.

### Flying at Ulyanovsk

The first section of the Centre for the joint training of civil aviation pilots, technicians and ground controllers from CMEA member-countries is now in service in Ulyanovsk, on the Volga.

This unique training facility was set up on the decision of the community countries within the framework of the comprehensive programme for socialist economic integration.

At Ulyanovsk, says Centre chief P. Mustafatov, for many years we have had an advanced flying training school run by Aeroflot, boasting the latest comprehensive simulators capable of imitating many real-life situations.

### TOUR FOR BALLETOMANES

A large group of French tourists

recently visited the USSR

on an Intourist "Dances" tour.

Included in the group were

members of the Association of

Modern and Classical Dance

and the French Ballet Compa-

nies. The tour included visits

to the Bolshoi and Mariinski

Theatre, the Kirov Ballet

Company and the

Choreographic Institute.

In Moscow, the group

saw the "Kremlin

Palace" and the

Red Square.

They also visited the

Red Square.

Intourist news

### V/O TECHNOEXPORT RENDERS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN:

— geological prospecting for oil, gas and all other mineral resources;

— development of proved gas and oil deposits;

— construction of:

— light and medical industries;

— hospitals and other medical institutions;

— higher, secondary general and secondary special educational institutions, centres for training skilled workers.

### FOR CARRYING OUT THESE WORKS V/O

### TECHNOEXPORT OFFERS A FULL SCOPE OF SERVICES, INCLUDING:

— investigation and survey works;

— design works;

— delivery of complete technological equipment on terms of sale and lease;

— assembly and adjustment of equipment;

— commissioning of projects;

— training of the customer's technical personnel;

— sending of highly qualified specialists.